

BLOODHOUNDS—MOST MARVELLOUS OF DETECTIVES

Used in Allen, Beattie and Scores of Other Murder Cases—Trails Followed for Many Miles Successfully

Bying through the Virginia mountains, hot on the shifting trail of Sidna Allen and Wesley Edwards, wanted for murder, are half a dozen of the keenest scented bloodhounds ever bred here or abroad.

The use of these peculiarly sagacious animals in this now famous man hunt is the culmination of a series of tracking feats by their breed that stamps them detectives of the very highest efficiency. It has also brought the name of bloodhound into particularly current prominence, although the training ability of the dog has been known and used for centuries.

A shudder goes through many when the very name of bloodhound is uttered. What is the secret of this peculiar power of scent they possess, stronger than any other of the brute creation? Hunters are often located down the wind by wild animals of the forest or the field, but only when they are separated by easy gunshot distance.

The bloodhound, as his name serves to show, is strong in the blood scent. Strangest and most deadly accomplishment of all, he is strongest when on the trail of a human being.

Where there is no trace, no mark, no sign, and to the nostrils of human beings and to those of all other animals, not a single particle of odor that can be detected, the bloodhound, as unerringly as the needle to the pole, points along the fugitive's trail, mile after mile, until he leads the pursuers to their quarry.

Marvelous is a mild word to describe the bloodhound's scenting powers. They were used in the recent Beattie murder case, where their positive action along the road led to the forming of a condemnation theory eventually proved to be correct by Beattie's confession. Scores of successful trailings attest their detective prowess. But, as they stand alone in their wonderful ability, the mystery of that ability strikes with more and more awe as the remarkable dog proves anew his unfailing scent.

From the days of the Romans the bloodhound, or sleuth hound, as it was called, has been trained and used as a man hunter. Their keen sense of smell fitted them for this purpose and in those early days it was realized that the bloodhound was particularly fitted as a hunter of men because its sense of smell was keener on the human scent than on anything else. Other dogs could trail animals, but the bloodhound was used for men.

Bred Carefully Nurtured

This breed of dogs has been carefully nurtured since those days and the bloodhound today is probably the most aristocratic of all breeds of dogs and can trace his ancestry back for hundreds of years. There are many different types of bloodhounds but these different strains all lead back to one stock, but show crosses at times with other breeds for the purpose of fitting them for other work. In India there is the Rampore hound, a wild, ferocious beast used for hunting. This animal stands about three feet in height and not long ago three of them started a tiger out of its lair and literally tore the tiger to pieces. One man cannot hold one of these hounds and they are beaten into submission by their owner, who will use a leather thong whip on which are small pieces of steel or nails.

There is a Spanish bloodhound which is said to be the hound used in the South and West. It went from Spain to Cuba and then into this country, and slave owners used it during slave days to track runaways. This animal is not as ferocious as it is supposed to be. It will not attack a man unless it has been specially trained for that purpose. A slave owner who had his money invested in slaves did not want to injure his property but to discover it, and the hound would track the runaway and when found the slave would take to a tree while the hound would lie underneath and it is said quietly he would wait for his prey. The slaves, however, lived in fear of these dogs and were taught that they would tear them to pieces should they be caught.

In slave days there were bloodhounds on nearly every plantation, and since those days these dogs have been kept and improved as far as possible and are used for hunting purposes. In the South and West, too, they are kept still for man hunting purposes and many of them are trained until they are really very savage. They are used to track criminals and have been used very successfully.

Just now the Sheriff and detectives who are hunting the Allen gang in the vicinity of Hillsville, Va., are using a high grade of bloodhound to track Sidna Allen and Wesley Edwards. The dogs used have been secured from the State farm near Richmond. Two of these were used last year in the Beattie case and their work did much to convict Henry Clay Beattie of murdering his wife. There are several other dogs in the pack, and those in charge are sure that with the help of these animals they will be able to find the outlaws.

The dogs were taken to Buzzards Roost, the last place the outlaws were seen. They sniffed at the bedding and about the room occupied by Allen and then, still held in leash, they started off on the trail through the Blue Ridge mountains. Generally the hounds are allowed to run loose, as they work slowly in following the scent, but in this case they are held by the men who are in the hunting party so that they may not get too far away.

Should these hounds be successful in this quest they will have a record second to none in the country. In the Beattie case they assisted in a minor way, which turned out to be very important. Beattie had declared that a mysterious stranger had killed his wife. Two of these hounds were taken from the State farm to the scene of the murder within a few hours and the only thing they would do was to run between a stump at the roadside and a blood spot on the road ten yards away. At each point the scent was lost, and although they cast about were unable to pick it up again. The action of these dogs gave rise to the theory that Beattie had hidden a gun behind the stump, and that he stopped the motor car at that particular spot on pretense of fighting his hands, walked to the stump, got the gun and fired. This he afterward confessed was true.

Famous Uncle Tom Dog

Having found out from the dogs the direction taken by the Allen outlaws, Sheriff Gray and Alexander McGraw, who

know that country well, are sure of the destination of the two men, so the dogs were carried for some distance in front of them that they might not get too tired and then put on the fresher trail. Capt. Tom Feltz, who is in charge of the detective scouts, is confident that with the help of these

The bloodhound, or what is known as the sleuth hound, has figured prominently in many important cases in criminology, and the work of the dogs has often resulted in conviction, as in the Beattie case. Last year in Omaha, Neb., Herman Cohn, a business man, was killed within fifty feet of his home. There was a dog show being held in Omaha at the time and two hounds were secured from the show and put on the trail within an hour of the murder. One of the assassins had dropped his revolver and did not stop to recover it. This revolver was used as the scent.

Without a halt or falter the hounds led their trainer through the outskirts of

White Plains. He had called at the house and left the girl gagged and bound. A bloodhound owned by Flody White was secured and an Italian whose face was badly scratched was found in the woods and arrested.

Glen Adams was arrested and later tried and convicted for the murder of Joseph Anderson, a farmer of Kansas, last year. Tracks about the Anderson home gave the hounds the trail, and they followed it to the Adams home, six miles away. Shoe tracks around the Anderson home corresponded with the shoes Adams wore, and these shoes and the work of the hound was all the evidence against Adams. He was found guilty and the Supreme Court, when

been objected to on behalf of the defendant, but the courts have uniformly held that where the dog in question is shown to have been properly trained the evidence is competent. In 1892 in Alabama a man named Hodge was tried for the murder of Rose Stanbeck, who was shot and killed on the doorstep of her home. The evidence showed that a number of neighbors went to the home of the deceased immediately after the shooting and saw shot holes in the doorstep which indicated the direction from which the shot came. Near the roar of the house were found the tracks of a human being, peculiar tracks and easily identified wherever seen. A bloodhound was put upon these tracks and

For Centuries They Have Constantly Proved Their Amazing Powers as Keenest of All Man Hunters

It is necessary in these States to show how well the hound has been trained. At the trial the owner of the hound takes the stand as witness for the State. He tells the jury of the excellent stock from which the hound was taken and the natural aptitude of the dog for tracking human

the defendant is guilty of the crime charged.

The police department of this city use dogs and at one time it was suggested that bloodhounds should be used, but bloodhounds are not suited to the work required here. Instead the police have Belgian dogs, which are rather like the bloodhound. They are quick, intelligent and are used in outlying districts, where they patrol with the policeman. They know no one but those who wear the blue and the brass buttons and should a citizen try to run away these dogs know how to trip him easily and to do other things that will aid the policeman to make an arrest. They are not keen at following a scent, but they can follow a trail across lots or in the thinly settled parts of the city.

The bloodhound is not successful in trailing in thickly populated places like cities. There the trails are crossed so frequently that they are lost. Sometimes though the bloodhound has been tried in a city with fair success, but this has usually been in early morning before many pedestrians have been over the route.

The real bloodhound works slowly. He picks up the trail on the ground and follows it baying as he goes. If he comes to a stream he will stop and hunt back only to reach the stream again. If taken across the stream he will pick up the trail on the other side if the man has landed there and still follow it to a successful end. Often those who are fleeing from a hound will make for a stream or some water and then continue their flight in this water thus destroying all scent and putting the hounds at fault.

Tracks but Never Attacks

The bloodhound is sometimes called the sleuth hound and it is the largest variety which hunt by scent. The male weighs from 85 to 100 pounds and the female from 65 to 110 pounds. They vary in height from 23 to 27 inches measured at the shoulder. The color of these dogs is black and tan, brown or liver colored and sometimes tan flecked with white or badger colored hairs. It is a popular impression that the blood hound is ferocious and savage. He probably owes this reputation to his having been used to hunt men. A pure bloodhound when he has caught the man does not worry him to death, but runs up to him to be flogged or bays him, that is, stands and bays.

This is the statement of an authority on the bloodhound, who also says that the dogs used in the Southern States to hunt slaves were foxhounds and not bloodhounds, and the foxhounds on scent are much more ferocious than the bloodhound. The bloodhounds now used in the South and West are not pure blooded, but really of mongrel breed, their owners having frequently raised them according to their own ideas and by breeding dogs that have shown some cleverness in trailing by scent.

Hounds have been employed since the time of the Romans in pursuing and running down human beings, and the oldest known mention of the bloodhound is said to be the Lymer of Gaston or the Talbot. The Talbot is a sleuthhound of the variety of St. Hubert's breed and derives its name from the dog borne on the arms of the Talbot family. That family traces its ancestry to the Norman Conquerors of England, and the name Richard Talbot occurs in the Doomsday Book. The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot is now head of this family.

To those he knows the bloodhound is kindly, affectionate and sympathetic. He makes a nice companion and is not so ferocious as other big dogs. The chief character of the breed is the magnificent head, narrow and domelike between the huge, pendulous ears, and with transverse puckers on the forehead and between the eyes.

They quest slowly and carefully, and when they lose the scent cast backward until they recover the original trail and make a fresh attempt to follow it.

BIG GAME IN EAST AFRICA

Expense of Shooting Parties—Where Elephants Are Found.

From the Westminster Gazette.
Mr. D. D. Lyell in his little book Nyasaland tells us that quite 300 sporting parties visit British East Africa annually, so that if each party spends a minimum of £300, that will mean a total sum of £90,000. Most of this large sum goes into the hands of the natives.

In Nyasaland the sporting licenses are much more moderate in cost than in British East Africa. In the latter the sportsman pays £50 for shooting a very limited number of animals, and each animal is an extra charge of £10 for shooting one elephant, and £20 for a second elephant. To shoot one giraffe there is also a special license required of £10. Many districts are closed for certain game in British East Africa, and to find elephants one has to travel a long way.

Elephants, however, we are told, are still numerous in the wider parts of Nyasaland, and are particularly abundant in central and northern Angoni. They are usually found in herds of from four or five to over a hundred. Old males often lead a solitary existence and wander about by themselves. These animals as a rule have the heaviest ivory. The heaviest single tusk known weighed 235 pounds, and the longest 11 feet, 6½ inches. Elephant shooting, in Mr. Lyell's opinion, is the hardest sport in existence, and often entails great hardships on the hunter.

Elephants are very common in Nyasaland, but are seldom seen owing to their nocturnal habits. In central Angoni they kill large numbers of natives annually. They are most dangerous on dark, rainy nights, and during the rainy season, when they find game difficult to catch. Generally they follow herds of buffalo; they are very fond of zebra and eland meat, but refuse nothing when really hungry.

"Great care," says Mr. Lyell, "should be taken over the first shot, for it is not dangerous, as a rule, to fire at a lion in the first instance. The danger begins when it has to be followed up in the thick grass or bush. If the first bullet is badly aimed, a lion will often take a bit of killing." Leopards are described as extremely plentiful in all hilly and mountainous country in Nyasaland. Their savage shrieks will often be heard at night, but they are seldom seen, owing to their wary and nocturnal habits.



UNERRING SCENT OF MOUNDS BRINGS FUGITIVE TO BAY

bloodhounds he will be able to capture the outlaws, but knowing how desperate the men are he is moving very cautiously.

Perhaps the most famous of these dogs, certainly the most famous in fiction, are those told of in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Every one who has read the book or who has seen the play can remember how he or she shuddered when the bloodhounds were released by Legree, the brutal overseer, to run down Eliza Harris who had escaped from the plantation with her baby, and what a sigh of relief went up when the woman jumped on the ice and safely crossed the river while the dogs were at fault on the bank.

Omaha down through a park and out upon the railroad track, which was followed for miles. Once the hounds stopped at a barn, but only for a moment, when they again took up the trail. At La Platte, fifteen miles south of Omaha, the hounds made a circuit of the railroad watering tank, went once around the depot, and then to the door of the station. When the door was opened they rushed to one corner in which two young men were sitting and bayed at them. They admitted having been in Omaha, having walked the track, and were identified by young Cohn as the men who killed his father.

A little more than a year ago an Italian assaulted a nineteen-year-old girl near

the case was appealed, sustained the verdict.

Last summer the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Webber of Northport, L. I., wandered away from a picnic party and was lost. Two dogs owned by Lieut. Ferdinand Miller of Seaford were used to trail the child and found her in the woods after a search of several hours. They got their scent from some clothing worn by the child and then followed through the woods.

The question of the admissibility of evidence obtained by hounds has been brought before the courts of Alabama, Ohio, North Carolina and Kentucky. The admission of such evidence has always

trailed them directly to the defendants' house. The hound was captured and had on the shoes which had made the peculiar marks. The courts in spite of objections held that the evidence of the trailing by the hound was competent.

Dog Tracked 70 Persons

In another case in Alabama a man named Hargrove was found guilty of burglary. A witness who had trailed the defendant with hounds testified that he was in the business of running bloodhounds and that his two dogs were trained to trail human beings. One dog had had four years training and in four years it had tracked sixty or seventy persons.

He gives an outline of the training of the dog in the art of following human tracks and tells too of the various successes of the dog. Then he finally states the facts in connection with the trailing in the case on trial. In all of this the dog is the real witness. While the master gives testimony as to the past record of the hound he is merely laying the foundation for the dog's testimony as an expert. The dog qualifies as an expert in the same way as an alienist, when the master gives evidence of the trailing of the defendant from the place where the crime was committed to his very front doorstep it is equivalent to a statement by the dog that in his opinion

GREAT WORK BY FRENCH CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION

PARIS, April 13.—In every district of Paris and in every class of society fêtes for the benefit of some good cause are now in full swing. Until the end of April pretty women and ugly women, old women and young women, will vie with one another in an effort to raise as much money as possible for pet charities.

Nothing helps an ambitious woman more than to have the reputation of devoting herself to some good work; indeed it is almost a social necessity, and although charity is occasionally used as a cloak to cover many deficiencies, it is of all virtues perhaps the one most esteemed in France. Thus while an immense sum is devoted every year to organized government charities, private initiative raises an additional large amount of money, completing the State work in an admirable manner.

The Assistance Publique, as it is called, the national organization of public charity, is almost a State within a State. While the director is named by the Government he is, once nominated, almost an autocrat and possesses a capital of 20,000,000 francs. The revenue of this capital is further increased by 6,000,000 francs a year derived from taxing each theatre

ticket sold in France 10 per cent. of its cost, and by a sum even larger derived from the racecourses by taxing the betting and from clubs and casinos by taxing the gambling.

Some idea of the total annual expenditures of the Assistance Publique may be gathered from the following figures of 1911: 15,000,000 francs was expended for the care of abandoned or helpless children, 16,500,000 francs for incurable or aged infirm people, 65,000,000 francs for hospitals and 5,000,000 francs for works of various kinds.

In salaries the Assistance Publique paid to employees 4,100,000 francs; to doctors, 1,750,000 francs; to nurses, 10,030,000 francs and to servants and workmen employed in the various buildings, 4,328,000 francs.

So great is the good that he has accomplished.

Last year 260,000 sick people were admitted into the Assistance Publique hospitals and asylums, while 118,823 other sick poor were taken care of in their homes. In the same period 34,424 children were brought into the world in the Assistance Publique maternity hospitals entirely free of charge—more than half the entire number of children born in Paris during the year.

Nothing more admirable than the organization of the maternity hospitals can well be imagined. Eleven in all, they are open to French women of every class and condition without the formalities that hamper other public institutions. All a woman expecting to become a mother has to do to enter one of these hospitals is to present herself and she is assigned a comfortable bed and is not even obliged to give her name or her place of residence unless she desires to do so.

The child is taken care of should the mother so desire or given to her when she leaves the hospital. If she or the child is delicate they are sent to a fresh air sanitarium in the country. The

result is that many of the women in the working and middle classes go to these maternity hospitals and the lives of thousands of mothers and infants are saved by this practice.

In case the mother is an unmarried girl without resources, if she is willing to bring up her child the Assistance Publique allows her \$7 a month toward its support. Widows with young children receive equal pecuniary aid.

The administrative work of the Assistance Publique is centralized. It has the Pharmacie Centrale for all drugs, the Magasin Centrale for all the furniture, clothing and linen, the Boulangerie Centrale for all the bread; the Assistance Publique buys its own wheat and makes its own bread. There are the Cave Centrale, where all the wine is bought and served; the Boucherie Centrale, which supplies the meat, and the Approvisionnement des Halles, from which all the vegetables, fruits, poultry and fish are supplied.

The Assistance Publique owns nine laundries, in which 8,000,000 pounds of linen is annually washed. As the question of beds and bedding is of primary importance the Literie Centrale des Hôpi-

taux makes the mattresses, pillows and bolsters. Last year it produced 11,036 mattresses and 14,065 pillows and bolsters.

The progress for the better has never ceased in regard to the construction and furnishing of the hospitals. Of the recent innovations none has been more satisfactory than the system of floating hospitals at the seashore, to which delicate children are sent to recuperate. It is believed that no country in the world possesses anything to approach the new hospital for children at Berck-sur-Mer. This hospital, admirably situated at one of the most healthful spots on the Normandy coast, has accommodations for 300 children. There are twelve wards, each with twenty-five beds. Each ward has a front gallery facing the sea and every day the 300 beds are pushed out into the fresh sea air with no fatigue for the little invalids.

The Assistance Publique also subsidizes low priced sanitary tenement houses and distributes clothing, pecuniary aid, free drugs and food to thousands of poor people annually, keeping twenty-two training bureaus scattered all over Paris constantly busy with this part of its mission.